





**AFFAIRS**

**Extraordinary**  
by the  
is

**After Seven**  
**Two Bills**  
**Become**

**Foreign Capital**  
**a Fair Chance**

Speaker Haines  
Spot with  
Favorable C  
Douglas M  
The Acephalous  
rates Some  
A Modification of  
tain in the  
The Price of

**Badger**

ILL.  
THE COURTESY  
Special Dispatch to  
BREMINGTON, Miss.  
Committee this morning  
persuade Creek Dam bill  
and it was taken up as  
second reading.  
The same Committee  
gen's bill restoring the  
recommendation that  
done.  
The bill appropriation  
tion of the Douglas M  
the Senate) was report  
prison Committee, w  
it passed, and the bill w  
REMARKS  
The Judiciary Comm

the redemption of real  
was passed. It is as if  
the doctor  
of *Alison*, represented in  
the life of an oct millian  
monia and decreed  
same by execution, and to  
the estate and to the  
March 22, 1874, done, and  
to read for execution.

"Sec. 34. Where a person  
of a judgment or  
money against him in  
execution may issue against  
such person, or the estate  
without serving the judgment  
or legal process  
execution shall issue for the  
expiration of twelve months  
unexecuted person, and  
such execution or decree  
after the judgment or decree  
shall give to the execution  
debtor, the heirs of  
debtor, before issuing of  
such notice of execution  
debtor, shall  
guaranteed to be notified read  
and their place of  
publication notice and

A communication was error announcing that bill passed both Houses only law enacted by the Assembly during nearly and is known as the *apportionment* Crawford's bill extend Governments over was was passed. It is as follows: For an act to amend act to provide for the villages," approved April 1893. It is a *revision of Kansas*, represented in act of Jan. 6 of said as follows, viz.: Sec. 1. The City of Kansas shall have jurisdiction over all within the same, to the extent of the city limits of the State; and a

of a state-issued mail in the amount of \$100,000, and the age of 60 years (except for those officers and firemen who are over 60 years of age and who have served in the fire department for more than 10 years). The bill also provides for a pension of more than \$1,500 per year.

After considerable discussion, the Cook County delegation of the Citizens' Legislative Committee on the Pension Bill which empowers to discharge the pensioners agreed to amend the bill to provide that, within 30 days of the passage of the bill, any fireman or firewoman shall transmit to the board of fire commissioners a written statement of his or her service.

The Committee on the Pension Bill also reported back Miller's bill to amend the law relating to the insurance companies doing business in Cook County, requiring them to pay the tax from the fund created by the bill.

[illegible]

was taken up on lost. Flader proposed it by requiring the purchase of the square where the case  
 A brief parliamentary order at afternoon precipitate had run on Flader's bill less than a constitutional law, it was still before and secured a majority Barker, upon the jury bill, which was lost up.  
 Armstrong said if the case on a third reading was still on a majority was (Armstrong) said a Speaker Hatters—like by the act of appeal. T. Armstrong—'I don't pay have I purposes to have whether this law is before the House. Does the House? The Speaker?

The House, it is a third re-  
must be proceeded with,  
comes up.







## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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## TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE**—Dances, street scenes, and other amusements.  
**ADAMS' THEATRE**—Dances, street scenes, and other amusements.  
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## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

**THE CHICAGO SOCIETY**—Meeting at 8 o'clock.  
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## BUSINESS NOTICES.

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## The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Evening, March 4, 1875.

The State Senate yesterday voted down the bill providing for a Superintendent of Assessments in Cook County.

Dr. Dr. KOTZ continues to gain. Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Maine yesterday declared for him, and Minnesota against his conservation. Of the eleven Standing Committees so far heard from, seven give consent.

Once more the use of Thompson's absurd invitation to Springfield is permitted the local reporters in their weather articles. Another installment of snow has come just in time to fill up the cuts made Monday, though the interference with travel has not been so serious or extensive as that attending the last storm.

The bill for the better protection of foreign capital loaned in Illinois has become a law. Gov. BRYAN having yesterday affixed his signature to the enactment. It permits non-residents to loan money in this State at a rate not exceeding 10 per cent, and places them upon an equal footing with residents as to the recovery of principal and interest at maturity.

A distinction which has long been an eye-sore to Western dairymen and dealers is wiped out by the action of the National Butter and Egg Association, now in session in this city. There will be no longer a grade known as "Western" butter, a term heretofore implying inferior quality, and the shipments from the West will go upon the market on their merits.

The action of Congress in reference to Arkansas is the occasion of great satisfaction in the South. In the State Legislature yesterday a resolution was introduced declaring that the Republicans cheerfully accept the situation, and calling for the withdrawal of the militia. A letter thanking Judge POLANSKY for his efforts on the side of non-interference was yesterday signed by a large number of Louisville merchants, who had held back heavy shipments of goods to Arkansas, apprehensive of the lawless condition of things certain to result from the adoption of Mr. Wain's minority substitute.

The question whether the lawyer Tracy has or has not violated professional etiquette by appearing as counsel in the BARKER case, is creating considerable talk in the East, and provoking acrimonious discussion in the papers. Mr. Tracy's own version of the facts in the case show that some time in November, 1874, he was asked by Mr. WOODRUFF, Mr. Moulton's partner, if he would consent, as a friend of BARKER and of the firm, to hear the facts concerning the WOODRUFF publication, with a view to an opinion whether an answer should be given to it. He consented, and a long interview took place, at which Messrs. MOULTON, WOODRUFF and TRACY were present, and afterwards Mr. TILTON, who came bringing a lot of manuscript. With regard to what followed, Mr. Tracy says:

(Mr. Tracy) sat down, and before he began to read that manuscript, or read anything, he turned to me and said to me in substance: "Mr. Tracy, I do not know what the etiquette of your profession permits; but I give you a statement of my case against HENRY WAIN. I am sure, and I should be glad to have your professional opinion on the matter, that if I consented to receive a statement from a man who had a controversy with another, and then came into collision with me afterwards, I should not be at liberty to come forward for the other party, and through me, to proceed to read the statement."

Mr. Tracy now seeks to break the force of the charges made against him by alleging that he subsequently notified Mr. Tilton that he should violate his promise in case Mr. Tilton accused Mr. BARKER of adultery, and that Mr. Tilton having done this, he is released. This is the issue as it stands, and the matter is one which is creating a great deal of interest in New York among lawyers, as well as clients, the views of Western lawyers on the etiquette of the case would not be out of place or season.

The Chicago produce markets were generally flat yesterday, except wheat and whisky. Mess pork was moderately active and 10c per lb. higher, closing at \$18.10 cash, and \$18.15 for April. Lard was more active, and 10c 12 1/2c per 100 lb. lower, closing at \$12.17 1/2c, 12.20 cash, and \$12.37 1/2c for April. Meats were dull and easier, at 9c for shoulders, 9 1/2c for short ribs, and 9 1/2c for short cuts. Dressed hogs were dull and nominal, at \$7.00 per 100 lb. High-wines were in better demand and higher, at \$1.00 per gallon. Flour was dull and firm.

Wheat was active, and 10c higher, closing at 80c cash, and 87c for April. Corn was dull and easier, closing at 64c cash, and 71c for May. Rye was steady, closing at 53c cash, and 56c for May. Barley was quiet and unchanged, at 98c. Barley was active, and 10c lower, closing at \$1.05 @ \$1.06 cash, and \$1.02 for April. Hogs were active and higher, closing at \$6.00 @ \$6.05 for common to fancy. There was a good demand for cattle at 10c advance. Sheep were scarce, and 5c higher.

The last full day of the Forty-third Congress was chiefly devoted to the various appropriation bills, to which a host of amendments were attached, involving an enormous increase of expenditures. In the Senate, the additions to the River and Harbor bill as it came from the House amounted to about \$15,000,000. Conference Committees are now the order, and Washington is seething for expenditure bills.

The trial in Brooklyn yesterday was not especially interesting in episode or development. Mr. OXENROD was given an opportunity to patch up the chinks in his family memory, and told how the Plymouth collection in behalf of Mrs. TILTON and her children reached the sum of \$1,245. From Mrs. OXENROD the jury learned of that good lady's labors to bring about a conference between Mrs. TILTON and the investigating Committee previous to the giving of her testimony. When Mrs. PORTMAN took the stand, a juror fainted away, and the Court adjourned. It is now believed that Mr. BARKER will not be called this week.

## THE INCREASE-OF-TAX LAW.

The Senate on Tuesday night, by a vote of 30 yeas to 29 nays, passed the bill increasing the annual taxes, as estimated, by \$35,000,000. The vote on this bill is somewhat remarkable. The actual vote was 59, and 4 other Senators were announced as pairs. There being one vacancy in the Senate, there were 10 Senators absent or not voting. The vote may be thus classified, counting those paired as actually voting:

For the bill—Misses, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 2; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; West Virginia, 1; Alabama, 1; Florida, 2; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 1; Mississippi, 1; Arkansas, 2; Oregon, 1; California, 1; Wisconsin, 1; South Carolina, 2; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Total, 32.

Against the bill—Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2; Alabama, 1; Texas, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 2; Nevada, 2; Ohio, 2; Missouri, 1; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; Total, 31.

The absent and not voting, and not paired Senators, were the following:

Present—Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; West Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Georgia, 2; Alabama, 1; Texas, 1; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Illinois, 2; Iowa, 2; Nevada, 2; Ohio, 2; Missouri, 1; Oregon, 1; Kansas, 1; Minnesota, 1; Total, 31.

Of those non-voting, Messrs. SCHUR, TILTON, HARVEY, and LEWIS, and perhaps ILLIALL and CARPENTER, would have voted against the bill, making 37; so that in a full Senate the bill could not have been passed, and that, too, under circumstances of the most extraordinary character.

The force of the passage of this bill was expressed by a vote of 59 yeas to 29 nays, and an annual dividend of thirty or forty millions of dollars to one class, a cash bonus of 20 cents a gallon to every holder or owner of whisky; a cash bonus of 4 to 5 per cent on the value of all the woolen, cotton, paper, iron and steel, lead, tin, copper, and other metal goods, and on manufactures of glass, in store in the country. The bill had the support of every whisky-distiller in the United States and of all the owners of the spirit. It added \$10,000,000 to the value of the whisky in this land, and exempted it from taxation. In this class of persons, and they are numerous in every Congressional District, were represented on the floor of both Houses of Congress urging and pushing this bill. Every manufacturer of carpets and woolen goods, of every description, every manufacturer of cotton goods, every manufacturer of glassware, and every manufacturer of iron and steel, were represented on the floor of the Senate, in person, by attorney, by letters, and by dispatches, urging and pushing the passage of this bill. Every merchant and dealer in carpets and in cotton, woolen, paper, glass, iron, steel, and other metal goods, was represented in Washington by those urging and pushing this bill; and all the sugar-refiners and sugar-producers in the United States were urging and pressing the passage of the bill; and yet so monstrous and barefaced was the robbery that it passed by a bare majority in both Houses.

The bill was a masterpiece of the art of the Senate, in person, by attorney, by letters, and by dispatches, urging and pushing the passage of this bill. Every merchant and dealer in carpets and in cotton, woolen, paper, glass, iron, steel, and other metal goods, was represented in Washington by those urging and pushing this bill; and all the sugar-refiners and sugar-producers in the United States were urging and pressing the passage of the bill; and yet so monstrous and barefaced was the robbery that it passed by a bare majority in both Houses.

Not was this bill. The River and Harbor bill, with its \$6,000,000 of plunder, intended for distribution among a majority of the Congressional Districts of the country, was held in reserve, and Senators were warned, in an decided and emphatic terms, that unless the bill was first passed, the Harbor bill should not be allowed to come to a vote.

The sugar-refiners, in whose interest the people of the country have been unmercifully taxed for fourteen years, were present urging this bill. This class of persons are among the wealthiest and most pampered by protection in the country. This bill proposes to add to the annual tax on sugar \$30,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 is to be paid to the United States and the other \$22,000,000 to the sugar-refiners. They were represented in both Houses of Congress by their attorneys acting as members.

Every man in the United States who is interested in this gigantic scheme of robbery was represented; but the people, who are to be robbed, had few members to speak a word in their behalf.

Despite all these extraordinary circumstances, the bill would have failed; the Senate and the House would have recoiled from the enactment of such an outrage had not the Secretary of the Treasury, armed with his immense patronage and power, appeared in the Senate and personally and by his unimportant Senators to vote for the bill, avowing that unless it was passed he would resign, or that he would arbitrarily refuse to make expenditures authorized by law. And yet, to the credit of Senators, the

bill thus supported could command but a bare majority of one in the Senate.

The Democratic members could easily have talked the bill to death, as there is no previous question in the Senate, but they preferred to have the political capital of the passage of such a bill to be decided by the vote of their voters. There was but a single Democrat in the two Houses that voted for this bill. They propose to adopt Gen. Logan's timely but unavailing warning to the Republican associates. When they go home they intend to answer the question, "What did Congress do by saying the Republicans passed a bill imposing \$35,000,000 of additional taxes on the people, and so shaped the bill as to enable the speculators and protected classes to pocket as much more. They will shed crocodile tears over the enactment of the bill, but will secretly gloat over the blunder of their adversaries."

## THE VOTE ON ARKANSAS.

The lessons of Louisiana have not been lost. The action of the House, Tuesday evening, in defeating Mr. Wain's monstrous proposition to overturn the present Government of Arkansas and substitute for it one that is utterly repugnant to the great majority of the people of that State as well as of the United States, excuses many errors of the past. The House did even better than this. It adopted the resolution submitted by the majority of the Committee which investigated Arkansas, and thus declared that "No interference with the existing Government in Arkansas by any department of the United States Government is advisable." As the President has announced that he would be ruled by the action of Congress in this case, the Arkansas problem may be taken as definitely settled. General Williams will have to chain up the dogs of war that have been so long let loose, and Brooks, CLAYTON, DOWNEY, et al., will have to give up their plans for electing Arkansas Governors at Washington. Now that the long contest is over, a summary of it will be of interest.

In 1872, Brooks, Liberal, and Baxter, Republican, ran for Governor. Brooks was probably elected. The CLAYTON and DOWNEY clique nevertheless counted Baxter in. Brooks appealed to the courts, which decided against him. Then he appealed to the Legislature, which also decided adversely to his claim. Then he turned Radical Republican, and so secured the support of CLAYTON and DOWNEY, the very men who had counted him out, but who had meanwhile quarreled with their own candidate, BARKER. Relying upon their influence at Little Rock and Arkansas, he appealed to arms and the President. Both decided against him. He disappeared, to the great relief of honest men. Soon after his last outbreak, a Constitutional Convention was called in Arkansas. It met, framed a good-enough Constitution, much better than the one then in force, and submitted it to the people. It was rejected by a vote of 10,000 to 10,000. The majority for it was something like 10,000 to 10,000. There were some technical defects about the calling and the proceedings of the Convention, as there have been, according to Judge JAMESON, in the management of every such Convention held in this country. Ratification by the people, however, cured these defects. It is a settled principle that the popular vote on the adoption of a new Constitution has the power to cure all technical or formal defects. The people then set in their highest capacity, as the sovereign source of all authority. What they will do is their law. Under the new Constitution of Arkansas, the Governmental form for which BARKER and Brooks contended expired, and ARTHUR H. GARRARD was elected the new Governor. Since then the State has been at peace for the first time since 1861. The laws have been respected. The courts have been open. No class of citizens is disfranchised. The negroes hold many offices. There are no authentic cases of Ku-Kluxism. Life, limb, and property are as safe as in any frontier State. Business is improving, confidence reviving—a sure sign of internal peace and of faith in the future.

Mr. Wain proposed that a State, thus peaceable and prospering under the Constitution and Government of its free choice, should be ruthlessly interfered with by Federal soldiers, deprived of both Constitution and Government, and handed over to a man whose pretensions to place and power have been denied by the courts, by the Legislature, by the President, and now by the House of Representatives. Mr. Wain is backed in his impudent demand by a class of members whose complicity does no credit to Mr. Wain or to anybody else. The desperate fight made by the Arkansas carpet-baggers is explained by the plight in which defeat has left them. According to the dispatches of this morning, they have spent all they had in prosecuting the case and are now beggared. Fifty of the crowd are under indictment at Little Rock, and dare not return there. Brooks is utterly broken down.

The vote on Wain's proposed resolution was significant. Less than half of the Republican members voted for it. Of the 19 yeas, 17—nearly three-fourths—were cast by men who have been rejected by their constituents, and will come to be members of Congress at noon to-day. One of their last efforts was to force the Republican party to abandon its present sensible policy of letting the South alone, except in the cases where Federal interference is expressly required by the Constitution to preserve the peace. The fact that three-fifths of the Republican Congressmen were unwilling to upset GARRARD, despite their political opposition to his principles, shows that the party, before losing its hold on the Lower House, has put itself on record there in favor of a policy of reconciliation, peace, and mutual good-will.

And now come the silly landlords of the Southern hotels, at Nashville, Alexandria, Baltimore, and other cities, cancel their leases and close their houses because of the passage of the Civil-rights bill, which gives the colored class the same privilege in a hotel as a white. It would have been better charged that these Southern hotel-keepers waited to see whether the blacks were going to avail themselves of the new privilege before they made such an exhibition of their spleen. As a rule, the negro knows his place, and keeps it quite as well, if not much better, than the white man. In this very city of Nashville, where the hotel-keepers are canceling their leases so as to turn their houses into private boarding-places and evade the law, a convention of colored men was held a few days ago, at which it was the general sentiment that they had no intention of making themselves offensive or threatening themselves unasked in the way of white men. It is evident either that these hotel-keepers are more scared than hurt, or that they are adopting this course simply out of spite or for partisan reasons. There might have been a more obstinate enough to force

himself in where he was not welcome, but there is little danger that white guests will be set and drink, and live with their own kind than with whites. Few of them have the sense to stop at first-class hotels, and, even if they had, a landlord could easily arrange matters so that they would not incommode the whites. We have not heard of any Northern hotel-keepers expressing any alarm that their business will be prejudiced, although the Northern negro is much better able to stop at first-class hotels than the Southern.

## THE STATE SCHOOL TAX.

The only opposition to speak of which the small appropriation for the Coppens Creek dam has encountered in the Illinois House of Representatives has come from the southern counties, which have been enjoying for years the benefits of the unfair, discriminating system upon which the State school-fund has been distributed. The two matters should, of course, be considered separately, and each on its individual merits; but the members of the Legislature from the southern counties have discovered a relation between the two on the old ground of sectional trading. Some of them have threatened, as we are told, to vote against the appropriation for the Illinois River Improvement (which is not a sectional matter but of interest to the State), unless the school-fund be distributed hereafter as heretofore, whereby they can make the northern and western counties pay \$145,000 of subscription toward sustaining the schools in the southern and eastern counties. The threat is a mean one, and suggested by the worst ideas of political bookkeeping. The return of the money to the ground upon which the building has been erected. It also enables the State, county, city, and town to levy and collect an annual tax on \$100,000 more property than could have been taxed if the money had not been borrowed. Now there are thirty-nine men in the Illinois House of Representatives who are not content with one tax on this extra \$100,000, but they want to tax it a second time in the shape of a mortgage held by the non-resident who has enabled them to levy the first tax by bringing this amount of money into the State. When an individual acts towards his neighbor as this grouping, stupid members would toward lenders of capital, he is set down as a knave of very evil propensities and considerable of a fool to boot.

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## TAKING FOREIGN CASH.

The first opportunity we have had for contemplating the present Illinois Legislature is afforded by the defeat of the absurd proposition to tax mortgages in the hands of non-residents of the State given for money loaned within the State. It is the first time that organized in Illinois which has appeared to comprehend the real nature of the case—the unconstitutionality as well as injustice—and we think much credit is due to Mr. COLLIER for his intelligent explanation of this feature. Notwithstanding his elucidation of the subject, there were thirty-nine members so obtuse as to be unable to comprehend it, and they put themselves on record in favor of the proposition, to the disgrace of the State. It could not be necessary to go any further in combating a bill so manifestly unjust and unconstitutional; and Mr. COLLIER cited several decisions of the United States Supreme Court showing the unconstitutionality of taxing the credits of a resident in another State. The broadest of these is quoted by Mr. DAVID A. WELLS in a recent article in the *Atlantic Monthly*. In 15 WALLACE, 306, 328, the Supreme Court held that "property lying beyond the jurisdiction of the State is not a subject upon which her taxing power can be legitimately exercised." The Court adds significantly: "It would seem that no adjudication should be necessary to establish so obvious a proposition. But the Supreme Court evidently ignored the kind of material of which a portion of the Illinois Legislature is composed; for, notwithstanding the obvious character of the principle laid down by the Court, thirty-nine members voted against it—whether just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional, ridiculous or not."

The remarks of such members as WYATT, PARKER, LANDRIAN, and CALLAHAN were extraordinary utterances to be heard in legislative body. Wyatt thought that "the independent and immutable laws of business demanded a tax on foreign credits. Capital was denounced as 'plunder,' and PARKER and LANDRIAN insisted upon forcing 'these corporate corporations to disgorge their ill-gotten gains' by taxing the notes for money they lend in this State, which money is already taxed. Why not, then, pass a law authorizing the State to possess itself of all the interest charged by foreign capitalists? Mr. CALLAHAN did not dare, he said, if the *corporations* did finally pass a proposed tax on the foreign credits. 'The borrower gets the benefit,' said the astute CALLAHAN, 'and ought to pay for it.' That is, he ought to pay it twice, to wit: Once on the property in which he has invested his borrowed capital, and a second time in the shape of increased interest on obligations or promises of repayment of the loan. This wiser thought it would be right to tax the borrower not only on the borrowed money, but on his promise to pay it back."

Had the proposition to tax foreign credits succeeded, it would neither have equalized taxes nor increased the revenue, as its supporters believed. It would have failed in the matter of equalization for the obvious reason that the borrower would have paid the tax in

addition to the current rate of interest fixed by the general law of supply and demand. It would have diminished rather than increased revenue, for the reason that the borrower, being forced to pay a double tax on borrowed money, would find it unprofitable to borrow money to put into building or business, and the taxable property of the State would be diminished in proportion. The immediate effect of taxing foreign credits, therefore, is to deprive the property-holders and business men of Illinois of the advantage of outside capital, and to deprive the State of the revenue accruing from the taxation of property and business built upon this outside capital. Thus, \$100,000 loaned in Springfield by a New England capitalist enables the borrower to erect a block of buildings upon ground that would otherwise remain unimproved and unproductive. It also gives at least 50,000 days of labor in the aggregate to the men who cut the lumber, quarry the stone, make the brick, turn the lime, handle the materials, and construct the building. It also increases the value of the ground, not only to the extent of the actual value of the building erected, but also by enhancing the nominal assessed value of the ground upon which the building has been erected. It also enables the State, county, city, and town to levy and collect an annual tax on \$100,000 more property than could have been taxed if the money had not been borrowed. Now there are thirty-nine men in the Illinois House of Representatives who are not content with one tax on this extra \$100,000, but they want to tax it a second time in the shape of a mortgage held by the non-resident who has enabled them to levy the first tax by bringing this amount of money into the State. When an individual acts towards his neighbor as this grouping, stupid members would toward lenders of capital, he is set down as a knave of very evil propensities and considerable of a fool to boot.

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ties, employs and increases its resources, and seeks, in combination with these other great corporations, to develop the business of the Pacific Coast, it may recover the place it has lost in the public estimation, cease to be a scandal, and hereafter prove an important agency in the conduct of the business of the country. Time will tell.

## FACTS ABOUT THE TARIFF.

The new tax bill, which raises the duties on iron, steel, lead, cotton, woolsens, glass, leather, clothing, etc., 10 per cent all around, and which was forced upon the country by a bare majority of one vote in the Senate, is designed, nominally, to increase the revenue. Possibly some of its revenue reform (?) supporters really think it will. But it won't. The increase in the price of all manufactured goods on hand will so diminish the demand for them, by enforcing economy on the part of the people, that imports will fall off, and the revenue from the tariff will probably grow less instead of greater. The manufacturers will make increased profits on the stocks on hand at the expense of the general public, but the Government will make nothing. The increased tax on whisky will lead to more smuggling and evasion of the tax in every possible manner, including bribery of excise officers. So much for fact No. 1.

Fact No. 2 is, that the new tariff taxes are higher, on the average, than those now in force in any other country in the world. The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the following table in proof of this:

Articles.	France, per cent.	Germany, per cent.	Austria, per cent.
Carpet	15	15	15
Clothing	15	15	15
Leather	15	15	15
Woolen manufactures	15	15	15
Iron manufactures	15	15	15
Steel manufactures	15	15	15
Lead manufactures	15	15	15
Glass manufactures	15	15	15
Other manufactures	15	15	15

England, the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, imports all these staples free. The other great manufacturers admit that at rates which are nominal when compared with our barbarous percentages. We, in order to "encourage" and "stimulate," and "protect" our manufacturers, depart as widely as possible from the policy which has encouraged, and stimulated, and protected manufactures in other nations; but, then, our legislators are wiser than those of all other people.

Fact No. 3 is that the United States has never had, except in time of war, as high a tariff as the new bill fastens upon it. We are again indebted to the Commercial for the following table, of interest to every consumer:

Articles.	1790, per cent.	1815, per cent.	1825, per cent.	1835, per cent.
Carpet	15	15	15	15
Clothing	15	15	15	15
Leather	15	15	15	15
Woolen manufactures	15	15	15	15
Iron manufactures	15	15	15	15
Steel manufactures	15	15	15	15
Lead manufactures	15	15	15	15
Glass manufactures	15	15	15	15
Other manufactures	15	15	15	15

There is one satisfaction in the contemplation of these figures, that they are now at the highest point they will ever reach in this country. All changes hereafter will be in the direction of decrease until a revenue tariff is reached. This last "raise" is the last grab which this generation will live to see.

## IMPROVEMENT IN IRELAND.

The material prosperity of Ireland, which has been slowly progressing for some years, is now a conceded fact. A revolution has been accomplished in that worst of all classes, the pauper mobility and gentry, whose pride and selfishness forbade











## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]



